Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1854.

THE TARIFF.-It is currently reported, and generally believed, that the bill for the modification of the Tariff which has been prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means puts iron, sugar, cotton, woollens, wines, &c. among the articles in the twenty per cent. list. The one hundred per cent. duty on brandy is retained. Other rates are five and ten per cent. on specified articles, and fifteen per call is lices not numerated. The free list is slightly increased. No harmonic posed in regard to the fishing bounty. It is not probable that the bill will receive much consideration at the BANCROFT, Judge HALL, and other distinguished gentle-

the National Intelligencer for its opinions on matters connected with the foreign relations of our country and some late political movements. Now, it so happens that in several of these matters we do not agree ourselves with the National Intelligencer, and wish that it had pursued a different course; but the intelligence and honesty of its Editors we have never junctioned, and the independence it has exhibited is elf worthy of all credit. We do not see it swimming wise the current and setting its sails to catch the popular breeze. The frank and manly opponents of the liveling noer must at least ac-knowledge that it is worthy of their highest respect."

If we were not averse to giving trouble we would ask of our esteemed neighbor of the Alexandria a conservative element, shall connect the two oceans. We heads of the hydra; for each one we cut off two would Gazette what "matters connected with the foreign relations of the country" are they on which we perceive by the above paragraph of the 17th instant "he does not agree with us," and in regard to which sections of the country must feel that they are one comhe wishes we "had pursued a different course?" he wishes we "had pursued a different course?" sure, be annihilated, and every part of the country. We would put this inquiry in all sincerity, for brought in contact and fraternize with each other." there is no journal by whose opinions we would be more ready to rectify our own than by his. We are of Washington Territory, has written a letter to the Secnot aware that our "foreign relations" have been retary of the Interior, urging the importance of holding a such as to rouse conflicting opinions in the country council with the various tribes of Indians with whom since the "Fifty-four forty" controversy and the treaties have not yet been concluded. He thinks that Mexican war, and upon both of these questions we had the good fortune, we believe, to have the con-and Assineboins; thus effecting the peace and well-being currence of the Alexandria Gazette.

ments" on which it "does not agree with us." Presuming that this has allusion to the repeal of has been pronounced here, in a certain conclave, by ance of conciliating this powerful tribe. some whose right to speak for the Whig party, North | Decline in Beer. - The Baltimore cattle market report but we might answer that, while the Intelligencer never professed to speak for the Whig party any where, it did not, on the repeal of the Missouri compromise, misrepresent the Whigs of the South, however many of them may have differed from it. So far from this, we firmly believe, and have many evidences to show, that a great portion if not a majority of the Whigs of the South disapproved of the agitation of the compromise question, and that very many of those who did not openly disapprove of it witnessed the repeal with indifference.

We are, nevertheless, sensible of the kind mo tive of the Gazette in stepping forward in our defence against the censures of the few violent presses which have thought fit to arraign the course of the National Intelligencer, although we have not ourselves thought it worth while to vindicate it against the hasty judgments of a blind sectional prejudice.

A gentleman of this city, who passed half through Virginia and back last week, informs us that he conversed with many citizens of the State on the Nebraska bill, and that almost every Whig he met with and many Democrats expressed their regret at the moving in Congress of the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION OF SATURDAY.

GEN. J. A. QUITMAN .- An article appeared in our paper some days since, in which a friend of Gen. Quitman mis the following despatch :

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 14. Tell the editor of the Union that no man is authorized to speak for me but myself. Publish this. J. A. QUITMAN.

The article above alluded to was published in the Union of the 4th instant, over the signature of "A. G. HALEY." It asserted that Gen. Quitman would approve of the late proclamation of the PRESIDENT uncing unlawful expeditions against Cuba, and denied the report that Gen. Quitman was the leader of any such expedition, or in any way implicated

On his plantation, near Charleston, (S. C.) Mr. T. R. On his plantation, near Charleston, (S. C.) Mr. T. R. limits thirty counties. From marion county to the county to

THE LATE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It appears by a Telegraphic despatch from Quesee that since the arrival of Lord ELGIN at that place the provisions of the late Treaty with Great Britain have been made public. They are stated

Article first throws open to American citizens all the fisheries of British America, excepting the Newfoundland mouths of rivers, and the salmon, shad, and shell

Article second gives British subjects a right to the Amecan fisheries to the thirty-sixth parallel.

Article third provides for the free exchange of certain

commodities, among which are enumerated flour and all kinds of breadstuffs; cotton, butter, cheese, tallow, lard; all kinds of coals: pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, rice, and unmanufactured tobacco.

Article fourth throws open the River St. Lawrence and

the Canadian canals to American vessels, the United States Government undertaking to urge the State Gov-ernments to admit British vessels into their canals. Article fifth provides for the ratification of the Treaty.

Article sixth provides for including Newfoundland in the Treaty whenever she consents thereto.

MR. FILLMORE AT THE WEST .- On Tuesday week Ex-President FILLMORE was publicly received by the city authorities and citizens of St. Louis, who accorded to this distinguished citizen a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome. Mr. FILLMORE was on it was in from the Rock Island excursion, and was accompanied by Hon. Gronge men. A large military procession escorted Mr. FILLMORE into the city, and he was addressed by Mayor Howe and "Some of our contemporaries are finding fault with Major WRIGHT. We copy the following paragraphs from the reply of Mr. FILLMORE :

"I never knew the resources of the Mississippi Valley until my visit to the South. I had often heard of its boundless prairies and its rich lands, so well and peculiarly adapted to the wants and necessities of man; and my visit at this time has peculiarly impressed upon me its great importance. Coming from St. Paul on this occaion from the far North, I view St. Louis not only as the commercial emporium of this valley, but the great central city of this Union, the half-way house, it might be termed, between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

"One thing is yet wanting to complete and fill the measure of our country's glory, and without it our broad lands and great resources will be of no avail. It is that mon brotherhood; and to do this space must, in a mea-

PLAN FOR A GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL .- GOV. STEVENS, the influence of such a council would be to prevent the recurrence of hostilities between the Blackfeet, Crows, of about twenty-five thousand Indians. The Blackfeet We observe, in the friendly article of the Ga- tribe is one of the most numerous and powerful of the zette, a reference also to "some late political move- nations of red men in our Western country. From time immemorial they have been at war with all surrounding tribes. Now, however, the white men are encroaching upon them, their provisions, which they have hitherto the Missouri Compromise, we beg to say that, in derived mostly from the buffalo, are falling short, and, regard to our course on that question, we have during their conferences with a Government agent, they hitherto seen no cause to feel either regret or doubt. have evinced a desire to make peace with their enemies On the contrary, in addition to our own clearest and to learn agriculture. The same desire was manifestconvictions of right, we have been cheered by the ed at a council of their principal chiefs held by Gov. Stevens in September last, and some of the bands have general approval of our subscribers throughout the shown by their actions that these are not merely hollow in the Pacific, at the Sandwich Islands and Australia, at shown by their actions that these are not merely hollow in the Pacific, at the Sandwich Islands and Australia, at of Capt. Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, we may at least in the Pacific, at the Sandwich Islands and Australia, at professions. Other bands, however, continue unusually in the Cast of Brazil, of Capt. Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, we may at least piece of thin leather for a bed, and you have all the professions. Other bands, however, continue unusually in the Cast of Brazil, of Capt. Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, we may at least piece of thin leather for a bed, and you have all the professions. Other bands, however, continue unusually in the Cast of Brazil, of Capt. Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, we may at least piece of thin leather for a bed, and you have all the professions. Other bands, however, continue unusually in the Cast of Brazil, of Capt. Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, we may at least piece of thin leather for a bed, and you have all the professions. Other bands, however, continue unusually in the Cast of Brazil, of Capt. Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, we may at least piece of thin leather for a bed, and you have all the professions. Other bands, however, continue unusually in the Cast of Brazil, of Capt. Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, we may at least piece of thin leather for a bed, and you have all the professions. Other bands, however, continue unusually piece of the capt. while, with a single exception, the voice of disap- active in their war excursions against their innumerable proval has not reached us from any Southern Whig enemies. But they are on good terms with the whites, outside of Congress. We are not unaware that it and Gov. Stevens urges upon Government the import

or South, might well be disputed, that the Intelli- shows another considerable decline in the price of beef gencer "misrepresented the Whigs of the Scuth;" cattle. The decline was about seventy-five cents per hundred pounds on Monday last.

> SABBATH RIOTS AT NEW YORK .- The Telegraphic despatches announced that the Sabbath at New York passed off quietly notwithstanding the street-preaching. The newspapers do not confirm these reports. The following is extracted from the Journal of Commerce:

> STREET-PREACHING AND ROWDYISM .- These terms have feats of rowdyism, unless some very effectual check is produced to counteract the growing evil. The demonstration in the Park yesterday was of the usual stamp. Addresses of a politico-religious character were delivered by a Mrs. Bishop, the man West, and "Moses," who has rendered himself so conspicuous of late, not by his volubility of speech, but by his performance on an accordeon. Another person also relieved himself of considerable language, directed throughout to inflame the passion of his audience, the Irish more especially. The gist of the addresses consisted of language denunciatory of the Roman Catholics, their priests and practices. Previous to five o'clock the number of men, women, and children arrived at the City Hall was less than usual, but about that hour five thousand had assembled. A number of Irishmen were scattered amongst the crowd, the majority of whon were pounced upon and dreadfully whipped. It having been observed by Judge Beebe and the Chief of Police and others, who were unseen by those without, that these onslaughts were made without provocation or without a word being spoken by the injured men, they were quick in arresting several of the leaders of the aggressive party. During the next hour the skirmishing continued, the sult being that persons were arrested and locked up.

AMERICAN ISRAELITES.—A statement is going the rounds of the press to the effect that there are about 17,000 Isthe United States, and among them all not one alluded to the attempt to connect him with the alleged is engaged in agriculture. This statement, it is hardly allibustering movements against Cuba. This article has inccessary to say, is incorrect. One of the largest planters in Kentucky, Mr. Benjamin Gratz, an old personal friend of the late Henry Clay, is an Israelite, while in South Carolina and Georgia and other States there are many of that ancient faith extensively engaged in agri-

We may add that the Hon. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, is extensively engaged in sugar planting, and has written a standard essay upon the culture and chemistry of that staple published in De Bow's Review.

HEAVY ROBBERY .- The jewelry store of Mr. CLAUDIUS REDIN, at New Orleans, was robbed of jewelry to the amount of fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars in the night of the 10th or 11th instant. The articles stolen consisted of watches, necklaces, earrings, bracelets, and almost every other article in his line of business.

THE MINEBALS OF TENNESSEE.—East Tennessee (as we limits thirty counties. From Marion county to the counhundred miles, stone-coal, iron-ore, lead, and other valuable minerals abound in profusion. This region is washeep and ten times as valuable.

Santrant.—In view of a possible visitation from cholers, the authorities of Boston are thoroughly cleansing the city and erecting a temporary hospital. It is also contemplated to establish small medical depots at the extreme ends of the city. In other places, in the interior of Nev York and elsewhere, similar preparatory measures are in progress. This is judicious. It is noticeable that this season eases of cholers originate where there are no peculisty exciting causes, and where no communication has been add with emigranta, or other sources from which it might are been introduced.—Journal of Commerce.

hundred miles, stone-coal, iron-ore, lead, and other valuable minerals abound in profusion. This region is water that serion has been and ten times as valuable.

Later of the best kind of the best kind of the best kind of the minerals abound in profusion. This region is water which are now in the count of the year. In Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, and Hawkins counties the active and afterwards went away and forgot it. Soon after he tered by the Tennessee and Clinch rivers, which are navigable for steamboats during nine months of the year. In Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, and Hawkins counties are being made down on the pocket-book, and secured went to the spot Clary had left and sat down on the pocket-book, and stered by the Holston river discoveries are being made down on the pocket-book, and stered by the Holston river discoveries are being made down on the pocket-book, and stered by the Holston river discoveries are being made down on the pocket-book, and stered by the Holston river discoveries are being made down on the pocket-book, and stered by the Holston river discoveries are being made down on the pocket-book, and stered by the Holston river discoveries are being made in the left the accused went to the spot Clary had left and sat fown by his side on a bench in

THE FILLIBUSTEROS AND CUBA.

would involve a war with Spain, giving rise to another and a mest formidable objection to the measure in the form of the enormous injury such an event would in-

can be but little doubt, whatever might be the fact in that respect at the commencement of hostilities under the present reduced and inefficient state of our national marine; but this superiority, admitting it to be as great as the most sanguine might anticipate, would not pre-tinguished American statesman. Mr. Parkyns is a vent Spanish privateers from swarming in every sea that genuine vagamando, a sort of naturalized savage, is frequented by our merchantmen, and committing the who, having become disgusted with civilized life, most fearful ravages upon them. Our superiority over sought refuge from its cheats and shams in a region most fearful ravages upon them. Our superiority over sought "the progress" has not yet reached.

Spain under any circumstances could not begin to comwhich "the progress" has not yet reached.

We would not like to say that the work has all in the last war, when the latter had one thousand ships | the interest of a romance ; for the genial author asand one hundred and fifty thousand seamen in full acti- sures us that if his book has any merit, it is that he vity, and we never had ten national ships of all classes at one time on the ocean, and every port in the Union blockaded; yet, notwithstanding this, our privateers committed the most extensive havor on British commerce, and that too when, during the last year of the war, vels and or army bulletins are, as a class, under pe (1814,) Great Britain was relieved from her European culiar temptations to fib it like so many Cretans.

attention to us. -

seamen would be on board of privateers to prey upon our flag. The chances of gain would be so great that they would all eagerly enter into the employment, to say nothing of all the other privateersmen of Europe who would flock to the Spanish flag in order to obtain a portion of the rich harvest of plunder which our thousands of merchant ships and their valuable cargoes would afford. We see it asserted that we could capture or drive from the ocean these fleets of private armed ships. That we could and would capture many of them there is no appear in its place, and as we exchanged our prisoners they would at once re-embark in another ocean foray upon us. What, for instance, could we do for the protection of our commerce on the Mediterranean, or in entering or leaving that sea, with the numerous Spanish Mediterranean ports, from all which privateers would issue in any required number, and with Algesiras as a senteries of which place steam or sailing ships of war can so securely anchor, and dash out upon every one of our merchant vessels which might attempt to enter or leave the Straits? Our East India and Pacific commerce would be also cut up by armed vessels from Manilla and other ports of the Philippines, and the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico (at any rate, until we could capture those islands) would send forth a full quota of armed cruizers to act their part in the drama of destruction.

The amount of property, including the value of the vessels, that passes Cape Florida to and from the American ports on the Gulf of Mexico, is from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 per annum. Does any one of those rash and thoughtless persons who are so anxious for a war with Spain believe that we are prepared, or can be prepared, to protect this vast commerce effectively over the

But even the presence on the ocean of Spanish privapretty effectually by the increased insurance they would demand in the shape of war premiums on both our ves-sels and cargoes. At the present moment our ship-ownrying trade, but also even for the trade of the United States with European ship-owners; and an increase of only one per cent. in the rate of insurance on vessels and cargoes under the American flag would go far tonature of the voyage, from five to twenty-five per cent., which would kill off all foreign commerce under our flag

both combined against us. It might be said we could arm our merchant vessels. and particularly the clipper and other ships of large tonnage, in such a manner that nothing of less force than a frigate could capture them. True; but the expense of this armament, the wages, stores, and provisions for a war complement of men, the loss of freight to the grea extent of room which the water, stores, provisions, and ammunitien would occupy, would have the same effect would only be a reduced war premium, which would

dollars, and it would probably be a low estimate to say that a war with Spain would depreciate that value at least one-half. Here, then, would be another item to the debit side of an attempt to seize Cuba of 125,000,000 of dollars, to say nothing of the loss and distress which would be so extensively felt among the thousands of pro-ducers, furnishers, artisans, mechanics, and laborers who provide the necessary supplies or do the necessary re-pairs and equipment in order to keep such an immense amount of tonnage in activity. In addition, would be those who are employed in building and equipping new ships, all of which kind of work would be at once necessary,

and would carry distress amidst all those thus now happily and profitably employed.

A war of the kind would naturally cause a large depreciation in the value of real estate in all the commer-cial cities of the Union, which would have a greater or

upwards of twenty per cent. premium.

The depreciation on these two species of property, (real estate and stocks.) in the single city of New York, would amount to a greater sum than the Island of Cuba is worth, to say nothing of similar results in every other city and section of the country.

Quite an excitement was stirred up in the little town The Minerals of Tennessee.—East Tennessee (as we learn from the Knoxville Whig) is three hundred miles in length by one hundred in width, and embraces within its limits thirty counties. From Marion county to the county of Anderson, and beyond that for the distance of two hundred miles, stone-coal, iron-ore, lead, and other valuation. NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

An attempt to obtain forcible possession of Cuba LIFE IN ABYSSINIA; being Notes collected during Three Years' Residence and Travels in that Country. By MANSFIELD cured any how. PARKYNS, 2 vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1854.

Here are two volumes over which ROBT. SOUTHEY flict upon our commerce, the value of our tonnage, the decline in the value of our stocks, and the general depreciation in real estate, particularly in our seaports.

That in the course of six or eight months we should possess a naval superiority over Spain upon the ocean there turous Englishman who would seem to have been born a veteran traveller, which, to say the least, is quite as natural as to be born "pious," like Madame De Genlis, or a "veteran democrat," like a dis-

" believes most of it to be true." We believe certain privileges not approved by Mrs. Opic are generally confeded to all travellers, and indeed it must be confessed that the writers of books of traenemies, and was able to direct so large a portion of her Whether Mr. Parkyns has been successful in resisting this penchant of the voyaging fraternity we have Spain has forty thousand seamen, which are now em-ployed in her national or commercial marine. In a war French proverb declares, he is a bon menteur qui va with us, as a matter of course, her commerce would be de loin, Mr. Parkyns has certainly shown a wonderannihilated, and the only resource for her forty thousand ful degree of self-denial if haply he has not availed himself of his rare advantages to practice now and then on our credulity.

Truth, we know, is sometimes stranger than fiction, and that too not only for Byron's reason-because there is less of it-insomuch that we judge Mr. Parkyns is quite correct in saying that stay-athome critics generally hit upon true stories to pick to pieces, and make a point of believing the credible lies, much after the manner, as he himself illustrates, of the old woman and her sailor grandson. Jack was relating how he had gone by the overland passage to join the ship, then in China. "Well, and what did you see by the way!" asks granny. "Why, we saw flyingfish in the Mediterranean." "What! fish with wings?" "Yes; and some of them, flying away from the dolphins, fell on our decks" "Ah! Jack, I see you've learned no good with all your travels, to come back and make game of your poor old grandmother. Who in their senses would ever believe that fish could fly?" Jack, finding that his truth passed for a lie, thought he would next reverse the order of things just to see whether a lie might not be accounted truth. So when, in the course of his story, he said that he had been at Suez, and on the spot where the children of Israel prossed the Red Sea in their flight from Egypt, she asked him, "Well, and what did you see there ?" "Oh! we saw a lot of Pharach's chariot-wheels, some of which came in very handy for repairing the paddles of our steamer. Perhaps you don't believe that, granny!" "Of course I do!" said she; "how can I help helieving what is in the Rible ""

We cheerfully accord to Mr. Parkyns all the benefit of this anecdote. His parrative has carried us among scenes and characters with which we are too little familiarized to enable us to judge how much he is superior in veracity from that inland sea, and after it gets out upon the wa-ters of the Atlantic? Can we at the same time furnish wise, who have made our own unhappy land the theatre the necessary naval force for offensive operations against Cuba, dispatch squadrons for the protection of our trade over the whole surface of the Atlantic, in the Meritage of the Atlantic, in the Meritage over the whole surface of the Atlantic over the Meritage over the whole surface of the Atlantic over the Meritage over the whole surface of the Atlantic over the Meritage over the West over the Meritage over the Meritag Cuba, dispatch squadrons for the protection of our trade over the whole surface of the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, in the East Indies, on the coast of Brazil, the Atlantic trade over the best Indies, on the coast of Brazil, the Cast Indies, a little with flour, a little Java and Sumatra, in the China seas, on the castella less satisfied and the coast of China, in the Bay of Bengal, and on all the pen here and there, he has always done so with the frontierman thinks necessary for a fortnight's outlying.

Coasts of British India? Does any one suppose we could have possible intention that of magnifying the excellences. A flint and steel, slow match, an awl, fippers for ex-

In order that our readers may form some idea of Mr. teers would not be necessary to drive our merchant flag from the ocean; for our own underwriters could do it hasty glance at his portraiture of life and manners in small birds, snakes, lirards, fish, &c. to be had, so that Abyssinia. When travelling during a "krumpt," or rainy season, across these febrile districts of Africa, it ers have a fierce competition not only for the foreign car- was his wont to bivouack by night between two fires, which plan, he assures us, though not very agreeable in that hot and sweltry climate until you get used to it, is a capital preventive of disease. As these fires were intended to counteract the cooling of the atmosphere, by which a fesses but little respect for those "civilized lovers" of flags. But, instead of one per cent., a war with Spain heavy dew is generated most prejudicial to health, it bewould increase the rates of insurance, according to the came necessary for our traveller to lie in such close proximity to them that he was obliged to cover himself with a as effectually as would a war with England and France piece of hide or a coarse native weollen cloth to prevent is no longer to be seen in "hackneyed glacier and wathe sparks or embers which might fly out setting fire to terfall. his cotton clothes. Smoking is also spoken of as a good preservative against the miasmatic exhalations of the country, on the homocopathic principle, we suppose, similia similibus curantur. The natives of the low districts in or in the wilds of Africa that any thing remains worthy Abyssinia are most inveterate smokers, it seems, and the "niggers" of the White Nile, both men and women, according to Mr. Parkyns are never without a pipe in their mouth, some of which (the pipes we mean) would conmouth, some of which (the pipes we mean) would conmouth, some of which (the pipes we mean) would consider a constant of the sunny vales of the enchanted islands in the Southern the sunny vales of the enchanted islands in the Southern the sunny vales of the enchanted warriors carousing around a support to raise funds, now nearly exhausted, to carry it on after the present month of June. Unless continued, if the Board of Managers, who render their Sea, with their kind-hearted warriors carousing around a discontinued, if the Board of Managers, who render their as regards a successful competition with our foreign commercial rivals as an increased rate of insurance for a war premium; and though such premium would be less on a vessel thus armed than on an unarmed ship, still it above orthography of the term negro. Mr. Parkyns, having become more Abyssinian than English, exhibits a on raw fish, scales and all. The ocean steam and sailing tonnage of the United States is worth at least two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he a low attimated and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he a low attimated and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he a low attimated and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he a low attimated and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he a low attimated and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he a low attimated and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he as low attimated and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he as low attimated and fifty millions of dollars, and it would probably he as low attimated and fifty millions of dollars.

any covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowance of hair with which nature had supplied him, only occasionally adding a little butter, more for the purpose of ornament, we imagine, than any thing else, as butter, it seems, is the sole pomatum known in Abyssinia. During the whole of this time Mr. Parkyns never had a headache !

One's appetite is never very keen, we should judge, in those hot climates, and accordingly we learn that there less sympathetic effect on country property. Stocks of all kinds would also be unfavorably affected; for, even under the pressure of the Mexican war, United States six per cent. stock was at par, which at present sells for clare war against the belly; but this semi-starvation, so are no good cooks in Abyasinia, while the tap is of the ed in plait more than a week. clare war against the belly; but this semi-starvation, so far from being the hardship which some travellers have represented, is, according to Mr. Parkyns, "one of the greatest possible blessings." Of course, he adds, a man who cares a straw about what he cats should never attempt to travel in Africa. The digestive maw of an African tourist should be constructed on the principle of the vulgar proverb. "what does not poison fattens." Such an organ was evidently possessed by Mr. Parkyns. "I have eaten," he says, " of almost every living thing that walketh, flieth, or creepeth-lion, leopard, wolf, cat, hawk, crocodile, snake, lizard, locust, &c .- and I should be sorry to say what dirty messes I have at times been obliged to put up with."

In case one is attacked with an inflammation of the bowels, Mr. Parkyns informs us that he has found it the best way to raise a ready and effective blister on the part affected by pouring boiling-hot water over it, a wet rag

rod heated to a white heat. Aquafortis, however, is re-

Shees, of course, are a luxury not to be tolerated in

except the horny sole which a few months rough usage sible places. True, he sometimes ran a splinter, or rather never experienced any inconvenience from such casual incidents of his travels.

months of his sojourn in that country, were in Rohabaita, glebe lands. After waiting two years without receiving any supplies or communications from his friends and bankers in Europe, he began to think that he would be in Abyssints. Not wishing to "rust" in idleness and inaction, he applied to the powers that be for a government on his Island could not have been a hannier man than was Mr. Parkyns as vice-regent and "great man" at Rohabatta. Hear him as he discourses on this wise:

"I look back upon Rohabaita as a sort of 'Happy Valley, with all the necessary enjoyments and none of the drawbacks of the one described by Johnson. But I must nals of ecclesiastical history record the self-denving not deceive my friends. The climate was wretchedly bad at certain seasons of the year, the accommodation rather inferior to that possessed by our gypsies, and for whole months I have tasted nothing beyond the produce of the chase (i. e. game and honey) and a little of the coarse da-gousha bread and capsicums. I can remember running We read of the good Saint Anthony who bequeathed to in the heat of the day near two miles up a hill, with the greedy haste of a school boy who hears of the arrival of a box of good things from his mamma, feasting my imagination on 'galore' of raw onions, which a servant had procured from a neighboring village. Even milk was very scarce, only one milch cow being found in the neighborhood, and she left us. In these points was Rohabaita in-

"During my whole stay at Rohabaita I was looked upon by the people as a chief, or man of importance among them, (be it known we were in a state of semisions. I, for my part, felt myself as one of them, and entered with the greatest sympathy and zeal into all their proceedings. At a feast no one enjoyed the dance and song more than I did. I had the most guns discharged at a funeral. No hunting party or foraging ex pedition but I was in it. I took my turn in scouting and utlyings; and I am afraid I must add that even on one or two occasions, though of course I had no hand in the act, I was privy to the getting rid of a few disagreeable soldiers who came to annoy our village and to rob the poor peasantry of what little their predecessors had left

Apropos of "scoutings," we find the following in an other part of the work:

"There is nothing so agreeably exciting as a foraying expedition or even scouting in these countries; though the latter is rather lonely work, especially when, as is often the case, it is undertaken by a single man. Still I have more than once started off on this sort of errand going, or indeed without so much as knowing it myself. It was a most independent life. My dress on these occasions consisted of a short kilt of nicely tanned antelope's hide, a piece of coarse cotton cloth wrapped around my vateers which would immediately after a declaration of war be found in all the above quarters of the world?

But over the Dysnisa prigenerally.

A nint and steel, slow match, an awl, fippers for extracting thorns, with arms and ammunition, are of course
added; and with such means for procuring comforts. in a dry climate, I wonder what he would wish for you never want."

The reader will not wonder, after this, when we state that Mr. Parkyns expresses a decided preference for the savage over the civilized man. He occasionally grows quite melancholy and pathetic as he commiserates the tame and conventional life of the European. He pro-Nature who consider themselves as having enjoyed sufficient of her charms if they have seen a fair view or a beautiful waterfall in Switzerland. Nature, he exclaims,

"Oh she is fairest in her features wild.

Where nothing polish'd dares pollute her path." It is only in the backwoods' of North and South America of Mr. Parkyn's "culte." The arid mountain slopes of Sea, with their kind-hearted warriors carousing around a cannibal banquet and their tender-eved maidens feasting

ance, dress, &c. of the Abyssinians we select the follow-

a European's, but between the two: sufficiently long to the whole people? That the monument should stop short tress well, and even often to hang luxuriantly over the of one-third of the plan proposed no patriotic citizen can a European's, but between the two; sufficiently long to the who shoulders, but at the same time sufficiently woolly to prevent its being liable to come out of plait as soon as it is done, which ours always does. I had the greatest bois done, which ours always does. I had the greatest bo-ther in the world with mine. In the first place, it requir-ed twice as much pulling as any body else's, otherwise have I contributed my share to the monument to be raisit would not have remained a moment in its place; and ed in his honor? If not, let him at once make his content it had to be tied at the ends and stuck with a 'fixatibution, however small. Let it be made singly or by ture' of boiled cotton-seeds; and after all it never last-associations. But be sure it be made. Delay is hazard-

ous to the great undertaking. The payment can be made to your postmaster, or whoever may be most convenient to you, so that the duty of an American citizen be discourse, it is repeated as seldom as possible: by some great dandies once a fortnight; by others once a month, or even less frequently. In the interim large supplies of fresh butter are employed, when obtainable, in order to prevent the chance of a settlement of vermin; and a piece of stick like a skewer is used for scratching. The piece of stick like a skewer is used for scratching. The hair is gathered in plaits close over the whole surface of the head, the lines running fore and aft, and the ends hanging down in ringlets over the neck. In both sexes the patterns chosen are various. Some will have only five or seven plaits, while others will prefer as many a thirty or more. Some again have the whole of the hea tressed backwards; others wear the front part plaited towards the sides, with the ends hanging over the tem-ples. * * * Some ladies have their butter daubed on nicely, and then some scent; but the great 'go among the dandies is to appear in the morning with huge pat of butter (about two ounces) placed on the top of the head, which, as it gradually melts in the sun. runs over the hair down the neck, over the forehead, and often into the eyes, thereby causing much smarting.

affected by pouring boiling-hot water over it, a wet rag the being first wrapped round in a ring to confine the water being first wrapped round round

Mr. Parkyns favors us with a pretty vivid, and, we commended as still better than hot iron, as it eats further fancy, a pretty accurate account of the religious princiin. But some snake-bites, he naifly adds, can scarcely be ples and observances of his Abyssinian friends. Christianity, or rather a corruption of it, as is well known, is the prevailing religion of the country, being professed Abyssinia. Mr. Parkyns had no covering for his feet by a majority of the population, though many Mohammedans and some Falashas or Jews are tolerated in the placed under them. Thus, bare-headed and bare-footed, he community. The gospel was introduced into Abyssinia walked through all the summer's heat, not only without by Frumentius as early as the year of our Lord 330. In ever catching a headache, but without ever feeling foot- matter of profession no nation is so "loudly christian:" sore, though he walked constantly over the roughest pos- their fasts are more numerous than those of any other christian sect, amounting as they do to 260 days out of a small stake, into his foot until it protruded from the in- the 365, though Mr. Parkyns thinks they make up for step; but, either because of the meagreness of his physical | this abstinence, if not by the number of their feasts, at habit, or because of the vis medicatriz of the climate, he least by the voracity with which they celebrate them. His account of an Abyssinian agape or of a bridal banquet nclines us to favor his opinion. St. John's day, it seems, Mr. Parkyns's headquarters in Abyssinia, during nine is held in high repute by the African christians, and his is, besides, "the only cleanly day" in the calendar; for small district or province belonging to the church as in the evening the whole population, male and female, old and young, go down to a neighboring stream and bathe. It is a fact that, excepting on this occasion, there are many of the number who, beyond washing compelled to remain at any rate for a considerable period their hands before and after meals, and their feet after a journey, never trouble the water from one year's end to another. Mr. Parkyns's habit of washing every morning in those parts, offering not only a regular tribute to his like a European christian gave rise, he says, "at first to superior, but also engaging to keep in order the hostile
Barea, a tribe to the north of Rohabaita, who made frequent incursions into its sacred territory. Sancho Panza to such scandal, but soon became as anhydrous as the rest. "Of a truth," he moralizes, "christianity is but a dirty religion in Abyssinia."

From these statements we should infer that the Abyssinian church has long been faithful to its first principles squalor and filthiness which distinguished a race of troglodyte saints and sages in the craggy fastnesses of Nubia and these same torrid solitudes of Abyssinia. Hy-We read of the good Saint Anthony who bequeathed to Athanasius a skin in which his sacred person had been wrapped for half a century.

Our readers will not, of course, be at all surprised when we'inform them that our exemplary traveller poohpoohs at the attempts put forth by modern christians. both Catholic and Protestants, for the reformation and religious culture of the Abyssinians. He very complacently proceeds to give advice to all who may feel "called" to embark in a missionary tour among this people. though whether his precepts will be deemed quite apostolical we need scarcely state after the idea our readers have already been able to form of their author. If savage life has charms so greatly superior to those of civilzation, and if crime is the natural product of the latter, as Mr. Parkyns persuades himself, we can easily understand why a benevolent barbarian like himself should look with regret upon the humanizing tendencies of medern philanthropy. Meanwhile, however, it is to be hoped that the "American Board of Commissioners" at Boston and the Society of the Propaganda at Rome will not be entirely disheartened by Mr. Parkyns's report of their progress and past successes in Abyssinia; for in closing his bulletin on this head he seems to have been visited by some compunctious relentings, and offers as an apology for the "quantity and quality of his remarks" on this topic that they are filled up from notes taken, it for my own amusement without even saying where I was is true, on the spot, but when he was "a mere lad," insomuch that he trusts "any want of justness in his conclusions may be attributed to the inexperience of youth."

THE FOURTH OF JULY AND THE WASHINGTON

AMERICANS, the Anniversary of the glorious Fourth s at hand! No better mode of celebrating that anniversary, next to your imitation of the virtues and practice of the precepts of the founders of the Republic, can be made to you by the Board of Managers, and a copy of which is hereto annexed. The urgency of the case, the necessity of your aid, and the call upon your patriotism should stir you up to action, and cause you to come as one man to the rescue.

I call, then, on you to contribute towards this noble object on the glorious anniversary of your country's independence. Let the orators of the day devote a few words to the cause, and the collections on the occasion be an evidence of the estimation in which you hold the virtues and services of "the nation's best benefactor." JOHN CARROLL BRENT, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17, 1854. [Papers throughout the Union friendly to the object will please copy.]

Appeal to the Country in behalf of the Washington National Monument.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Monument so nobly undertaken by a few of our patriotic countrymen, to commemorate the worth and services of the Father of the Country, having reached 154 feet of the 517½ according to its plan, services gratuitous, do not incur a debt upon their own responsibility. Is their patriotism to be so taxed, or shall this work, begun in patriotism, be a monument of national disgrace? Surely there are a sufficient number of noble-hearted patriots in the land to prevent this.

Nothing but a small contribution from all, in propor-

Most people, says our Africanized hero, hold the noon-day sun in great dread, but for his part, so salamandrous is his nature, he never while in Africa retired into the shade to avoid the most perpendicular rays of that torrid luminary, and for four years, he assures us, he never wore any covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head, except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head except the rather scanty allowant covering to his head except the rather scanty allowant covering to the scant to lithout the head, preferring to tress and butter that with which nation is wanted for the completion of the monument. The question is asked, Will not such a contribution be made to adding the descent the followant covering to the rather scant to lithout the invalidation of the house and covering on the first demonstration of the adding to the completion of the c

ous to the great undertaking. The payment can be made

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

President of the United States, and ex-officio President.
ARCH. HENDERSON, First Vice President. Washington, and ex-officio Second Vice President. THOS. CARBERY, Third Vice President. J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN CARROLL BRENT, Secretary.

WINFIELD SCOTT, J N. TOWSON, PETER FORCE, W. W. SEATON, W. A. BRADLEY, P. R. FENDALL.

JOHN W. MAURY, THOS. BLAGDEN. WALTER LENOX, M. F. MAURY, T. H. CRAWFORD, BENJ. OGLE TAYLOE,